The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,630. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1864, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 Tons, W. BROUGHTON PRYCE, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1863.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL

THE WELL known Clipper Built Ship INKERMAN, 1306 Tons, and great part of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above portion or about the 10th December next.

For Freight or passage apply to Captain C. G. GRANT at the shop of Marwanjee Nasserwanjee, Apollo Street.

N. B.—The average of last passage out and Home from Bombay was 86 Days.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

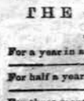
THE fine fast sailing Ship "VILLE DE LIMA," Capt. RICKMANS, to sail on 1st December next. For Freight or Passage, apply to S. TYABJEE & Co.

Bombay 22nd October, 1863.

DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street, London, begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,



THE A. 1. French Ship BERTHE et LOUISE, of 458 Tons register. Apply to Captain LEBLANC, on board, or at the Office of Messrs. EDULJEE and RUSTOMJEE, Dubash.

5th November, 1863.

FOR KURRACHEE.

(Calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Mandvee, if sufficient inducement offer.

THE S. S. PIONEER, J. WOOLLEY, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be dispatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 7th instant.

For Freight or Goods, Specie and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavasbana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Patronised by Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, the nobility or England and the Emperor and Empress of the French.

THIRD GRAND CONCERT AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE, ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1863.

SELECT AND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

JOE BROWN'S SILVER BELT PRIZE JIG.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture (Fra Diavolo).....Christy's Minstrels.
Operatic Chorus (From Lurline by request).....Christy's Minstrels.
I long for my home in Kentucky.....W. H. Oester.
The Gal in Blue.....W. P. Collins.
Annie Lisle.....W. H. Herberte
Anna Maria Jones.....Joe Brown.
Sunny days will come again (Nor Whitney Russell).....C. W. Rayner.
I'm going home to Dixie (Answer to Dixie's Land).....W. P. Collins.
Come where my love lies Dreaming (by request).....Christy's Minstrels.

THE FIRST PART WILL CONCLUDE WITH THE

SLEIGH POLKA.

As performed only by the Christy's Minstrels, illustrative of a musical description of a Fashionable Sleigh Ride in the Northern states. With the Departure .The Race on the Road. The arrival at the Hotel, the Ball. Preparing to return. All aboard. The Chorus, and arrival Home at Daybreak.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Burlesque Fling.....W. P. Collins.
Rock'd in the Cradle of the Deep (Description).....C. W. Rayner.
Prize Silver Belt Jig.....Joe Brown.
Violin Solo.....A La Feuillade.
A Somnambulic, Trovatorean, Traviatian Sketch, produced under the most favourable auspices, by Two Operatic Connoisseurs. Entitled

TEN MINUTES AT LA SCARLEE.

Signora Donna Pallisano da Mattrasso.....W. P. Collins.
Signora Buchabuntypiego.....Joe Brown.
Duett, on to the Field of Glory (Belisario).....Messrs. Rayner and Herberte.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART III.

To conclude with a Laughable, Quizzical, and Ludicrous Sketch, Entitled

PHOTOGRAPHICO PAR EXCELLENCIO,

OR THE

ARTIST'S STUDIO, with Lights and Shades of the Profession.

Mr. Under-the Sun, A Photographic Artist of easy manner, particularly pleasing and attentive to his Customers .....A. La. Feuillade.
James Francis Adolphus, An Apprentice in the First branch of the photo sion.....Joe Brown.
Mr. Jam- Buffum, a Coloured Lecturer on Astronomy and the Terrestrial Globe. Just arrived from Poona by the Train .....W. P. Collins.

VISITORS, NEGROS &c. &c. &c.

FINALE.

Plantation Festival .....Johnny Rooke.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Rigidly Select)	Rs.	6
Stalls do. do.	,,	5
Gallery	,,	3
Pit	,,	2

Doors open at 7½, commence at 8½.

Tickets for the Dress Circle and places secured at the *Times of India* office.

Books of the words to be had at the door.

Notices.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have this day opened A BRANCH of THEIR FIRM in this Town.

PASSMORE, ABDOOLALLY & Co.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd Nov. 1863.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the Estate and Effects of the late Sir CLAUDE MARTIN WADE, of the City of Bath, Knight, a Colonel in the Army and Companion of the Honorable Order of the Bath, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JOHN ANDREW BAUMBACH, Esquire, a partner in the Firm of Remington and Company, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to us.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November 1863.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the Estate and Effects of the late THOMAS COLLEY SMITH, Esquire, formerly of Medop Hall, in the County of Wexford, and late of the Murrough of Wicklow, near the Town of Wicklow in Ireland, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FRANCIS FREDERICK LIDDERDALE, Esquire, a partner in the Firm of Remington and Company, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to us.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November 1863.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after FRIDAY, 6th November.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th October 1863.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battens, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Wurra Bunder.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8 unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS in NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to :—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Assistant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain KNOX, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS.
5, Base House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

NOTICE.—1. There will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Allepey on Friday, the 20th November 1863, (6th Kartiga 1039), at 5 P.M., 200 logs more or less of TEAK TIMBER; and at Arroocotty, on the Backwater near Cochin, at Monday, the 23rd November, 1863 (9th Kartiga 1039) at 7 A.M., 100 logs of TEAK TIMBER, the same being the property of the Travancore Government.

2. The Timber will be put up for sale in lots of 20 logs each, without distinction as to classes, and will be knocked down to the highest bidder.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale, a deposit equal to one-fourth of the amount of their respective purchases, in default of which the Timber.

4. Payment to be made in Government Rupees or in Chuckrams at the rate of 28¼ to the Rupee.

5. Parties not finding it convenient either to attend the sale at Allepey, or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion, are at liberty to forward written Tenders, offering in specific terms the prices they may be willing to pay, which Tenders will be opened only at the time of sale, and which, pages ahead, in the same Tenders, authorize the Sirkar's Commercial Agent at Allepey, to draw upon them for the amount of deposit on their respective purchases, in the event of their offers or bids being accepted. Such Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Allepey and be superscribed "Auction Tender for Teak Timber."

6. The lots to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.

7. The whole of the Timber to be cleared away by the 31st December 1863, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of deposit, and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on resale of the Timber, and further shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.

8. The Timber will be sold by the bundy of one cubic kolu, the kolu being equal to 216 cubic inches or 28¼ English inches. The contents of each log will be determined by its actual dimensions with 15 per cent. allowance for defects.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Govt.

Coml. Office, Allepey, 10th October 1863.

THE ORIENTAL HOTELS COMPANY LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1862, by which the liability of each Shareholder is strictly limited to the amount of his Shares.

CAPITAL £.50,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

With Power to Increase to one Million Sterling.

FIRST ISSUE 12,500 SHARES.

WHEREOF a portion will be reserved for India.

Deposit £1 per Share on Application, and £1 on Allotment. Calls not to exceed £2 per Share, with an interval of not less than three months between each Call.

DIRECTORS.

SIR JOHN PETER GRANT, K.C.B. Chairman, late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

COLONEL ANDERSON, C.B., Director of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

GEORGE CONSTABLE, Esq., Firm of Henderson and Constable, Cannon Street, E.C.

SIR FREDERICK CURRIE, Bart, Member of the Council of India.

COLONEL FRANCIS, Chairman of the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company.

COLONEL HOLLAND, Director of the Agra and United Service Bank.

JOHN STEWART, Esq., Director of the Marine Insurance Company.

JOHN HUMBERT THOMSON, Esq. Chairman of the London and South African Bank.

JAMES HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service

Auditors.

T. R. WALKER, Esq., 24, Hanover Square, and

A SHAREHOLDER to be elected at the First General Meeting

Bankers in London.

THE AGRA & UNITED SERVICE BANK, Limited, 27, Cannon Street, E. C.

THE LONDON & COUNTY BANK, Hanover Square, W.

Bankers in India.

THE AGRA & UNITED SERVICE BANK, Limited.

Solicitors.

Messrs. UPTONS, JOHNSON, & UPTON, 29, Austin Friars, E.C.

Broker.

FRANCIS BURNAND, Esq., 78, Lombard Street, and 13 and 14 County Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.

Secretary (pro tem.)

MACDONALD YATES, Esq.

Temporary Offices.

36, CANNON STREET, E.C., AND 5, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE deficiency of hotel accommodation in India, China, and other places in the East to which Europeans now resort in large and annually increasing numbers, is a subject of general complaint; and it is evident that the development of the means of transit by Ocean and River Steamers, and by Railways, which has been in rapid progress now for some years, must imperfectly fulfil all its important objects, so far as European intercourse with the East is concerned until this want is adequately supplied.

In England, and on the Continent of Europe, it is now an ascertained fact that the Joint Stock system may most successfully be applied to the establishment of Hotels of the first class. It is to be so where good private Hotels before existed in large numbers there seems no reason to doubt that an equal degree of commercial success is attainable by the application of capital, upon the same system, to the same object, in countries where, though the demand is great and increasing, it may almost be said that good private Hotels do not exist.

In Calcutta a Joint Stock Company has lately purchased and undertaken the management of a hotel, and the prospects of the enterprise, as a commercial speculation, may be inferred from the very high premium at which their Shares are quoted in the Calcutta market, see "Times" July 17, the "Englishman's Weekly Mail" of June 8th 1863, and "Allen's Indian Mail." viz.—£225 paid, present value £42½ ex div., equal to 70 per cent. premium, and the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. for the half-year ending 30th April last, equal to 20 per cent. per annum. Bombay offers a wide field for the establishment of a Hotel of a first-class character. The early completion of vast lines of railway converging in the island of Bombay, and the more frequent steam communication between that port and Europe, which will soon take place, must very much increase the demand for such accommodation. The same may be said of Madras.

It is under these circumstances that the Oriental Hotels Company, Limited, is established, in the confident belief that the application of European capital to India in this form, will be not less profitable than useful. It is proposed, in the first instance, to supply the urgent requirements of Bombay and Point de Galle. There are other equally important places which will naturally engage the early attention of the Company, such for example as Madras, Singapore, and Hong Kong; not to speak of many very important Railway Stations in the interior of India, where there are now no Hotels at all, and where, at comparatively small outlay, there is a large field for profitable operations.

The larger class of the Company's Hotels will afford all the conveniences of the best European Hotels, adapted to the climate, and to the habits of those for whom they are intended; whilst, in even the smallest class, the health and comfort of the inmates will be carefully studied.

It is intended to constitute Local Committees of Management in each Presidency, where Hotels may be established.

In the event of two-thirds of the first issue of Shares not being subscribed for, no allotment will take place, and the deposits will be returned to the subscribers, without deduction.

It is proposed to pay to Shareholders 5 per cent. interest upon the capital as paid up, until the first dividend is declared.

Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be had on application to the Bankers, the Broker, or the Secretary.

Deposits upon application for Shares will be received in Bombay, at the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, to whose care applications for Shares should be forwarded for transmission to the Directors of the Oriental Hotels Company (Limited).

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1863.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Mr. LEWIS DAVID LOWE having been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm, is authorized to sign the name of the Firm from this date. We have opened a branch Firm in London, which will be under the management of our Mr. ALLARUDIA PEER MAHOMED.

AHMEDBHOY GOOLAM HOOSEN & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1863.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS and others engaged in the construction of Iron Bridges, Piers, &c.—Mitchell's patent Screw Piles and Moorings, and all other appendages belonging to an iron bridge, manufactured by GEORGE WELLS, of 12th North Street, Westminster. For particulars apply to the undersigned, who are the appointed agents.

HEYCOCK & Co.

Bombay, 16th September 1863.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 9th, 10th, and 11th November, on account of the DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
(Signed) R. MACNEIL, Agent, Bombay.
For the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited),
R. BARNES, Manager, Bombay.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent, Bombay.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
A. MORRISON, Agent, Bombay.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager, Bombay.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, (Limited),
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India,
J. GORDON, Manager.
For the Bank of India,
(Signed) R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.
For the Scinde, Punjaub & Delhi Bank Corporation, (Limited),
A. MACKINTOSH, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th October 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CARTAGE OF GOODS IN BOMBAY BY THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company undertake the Collection and Delivery of Goods in Bombay (within a circuit of 3 miles from the Boree Bunder or Byculla Station) from or to the residences or godowns of the Consignor or Consignee.

The charge for the extra service will be 1 anna and 6 pies per Maund which will be added to the Company's charge for Cartage.

COTTON will be received for conveyance only on the condition that it be delivered in Bombay by the Company's Carts; but the sender may at his own option consign the same to Bombay, to be delivered from the Stations by the Consignee's own Carts, or to be delivered by the Company's Cart. The rate will or will not include cartage according to the Sender's directions at the time of booking.

It is to be distinctly marked with name and surname street, residence, of the Consignee be given by the Consignor at the time of booking his Goods.

The Goods, consigned for delivery by the Company's Carts, will, on arrival at Bombay, be delivered at the address of the Consignee at any time between the hours of 6 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. and the same will be despatched from the Stations for this purpose, if possible, the same day or before 12 o'clock at noon of the day after arrival.

The Consignee must provide Porters to remove the Goods into his godown or warehouse and pay the freight and other charges on delivery and sign the cart notes; otherwise the Company's Cartmen are instructed to bring back the articles to the Stations.

The Consignee will not be allowed to cart the Goods from the Stations or nor to interfere with them until delivery is made as above mentioned.

Consignees are requested to write across the cart notes the cause of refusal when they return Goods to the Stations, and the Railway Company give notice that articles brought back for insufficient reasons will be subject to an additional charge for back cartage and for second delivery if sent out a second time, as well as the usual charge for wharfage during detention at the Stations.

Goods Consigned to be carted in Bombay by the Consignee's own carts must be removed from the Boree Bunder Byculla Station before 6 o'clock P.M. of the day of arrival or before 12 o'clock, noon of the following day otherwise they will be subject to a charge of 3 pies per maund per diem for wharfage, or the Company (at their own option) will proceed to deliver the Goods by their own carts at the Consignee's door at his risk and cost.

Orders for collection of Goods in Bombay must be left at the Boree Bunder or Byculla Stations or at the Branch Offices in the Fort or Mandavie road, &c.,

W. R. HOARE,
Secretary.

Traffic Manager's Office Bombay Terminus, Oct. 29th 1863

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—The following Goods ex *Annot Lyle*, have not been claimed, and are being landed at the Owners risk and expense.

N & W
H Co. 1/216 Twelve pairs 30 feet Girders, viz. 48 Bed places, 72 Girders, 24 bundles joint plates, 60 cross Girders and 12 cases.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents for Captain Shaw.

NOTICE.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1864.

AS OUR LISTS OF ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS for the coming year 1864 must be sent home by the Mail to leave Bombay on the 29th instant, we beg to request the favor of being informed by our Constituents, before that day, as to their wishes regarding the continuance or otherwise of those now supplied to them. It will be taken for granted that all those who do not reply to this notice wish whatever they are now taking in to be continued as usual. To those who have not yet paid subscriptions for the present year, nothing will be supplied after 31st December, unless they pay up all arrears and send advance payments for 1864.

Parties intending to subscribe for English Papers and Periodicals for next year, should send in their orders, accompanied by a remittance, *before the 25th inst.* No Paper or Periodical will be ordered for a shorter period than half a year.

CHESSON and WOODHALL.

24, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 50 per Share is made payable on or before 10th November, and a Third Call of Rupees 50 per Share on or before 24th November, proxisio, both into the hands of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.

Any Shares on which the above Calls shall not have been paid within one week from the specified dates will be liable to forfeiture in terms of the 5th Clause of the Preliminary Deed, and if not forfeited, interest on the unpaid Calls will be charged at 12 per cent. per annum.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.
G. SISEL.

Bombay, 24th October 1863.

COFFEE ESTATES IN COORG FOR SALE.

An Estate of about 320 acres in extent, comprising,
100 Acres Coffee, one year old.
3 do. do. planted this year.
150 do. do. fine forest.
40 do. Grass land.

Total. 3:0 Acres—With Bungalow, Coolie Lines, tools, and large Nurseries.

The elevation of the land is about 4,000 feet, and the Properties within two miles of an excellent Bandy Road.

The Estate of about 200 Acres in extent, containing three Lacs of Superior Coffee plants, of which about

100 Acres are in bearing
70 do. will be in bearing next year.
30 do. are forest and Grass land.

Total 200 Acres—With Superintendent's Bungalow, Lines and tools for 150 men, Bullock Carts and Bullocks.

The elevation of the land is about 3,000 feet, an excellent Public road runs through the Property, and the Streams thereon afford water power sufficient for working Machinery.

For further particulars appiy to
Mangalore, 14th Oct. 1863. R. DAWSART & Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT KURRACHEE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the right of occupancy for a fixed term of years of the undermentioned Building sites, situated within the Municipal limits of the town of Kurrachee, will be put up to public competition at the Collector's Cutcherry, on TUESDAY the 17th November 1863 at noon.

No.	Quarter	Area square yards.
1	Railway	4145
2	Serai	2220
3	Ditto	1128
4	Muchee Meanee	6905
5	Ditto	1059
6	Ditto	600
7	Ditto	1068
8	Ditto	1226
9	Old Town	1184
10	Bunder	468
11	Jail	3338
12	Ditto	3720
13	Haystack	562
14	Lyaree	6036
15	Ditto	7750
16	Ditto	89
17	Ditto	89

The lots will be sold subject to the payment to Government of an annual ground rent. 20/- per cent.

Some of the above lots are very valuable, being situated in the Mercantile quarter of Kurrachee.

Terms and conditions of sale can be ascertained on application at the Collector's Cutcherry between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

H. ERSKINE.
Collector of Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, Collector's Office, 26th October 1863.

SOUPS &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

Vegetable	Giblit	At Rs. 1 each or Rs. 11 per doz.	
Hare	Poachers		
Rabbit	Venison		
Mock Turtle	Oysters		
Mulligatawny	Soup and Bouilli		
Green Peas	Peas and Gravy		
Ox Tail	Vermicelli		
Salmon	Mutton Broth		
Hotch Potch			
Kidney	Gravie	At Rs. 1-8 each.	
Veal	Partridge		
Chicken			

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

Books, &c., for Sale.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY Civil List including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th September 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

KINGLAKE'S CRIMEA.

FOURTH EDITION.

HERBERT & Co. have a few Copies of this *new edition (only)* for sale, at Rs. 24 the two Vols.—

For Cash only.

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Thobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in *Hindi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, one rupee. Hindu ditto, two rupees.

CHARTS

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys, are now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office :—

	Rs.	As.
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New Veeravul	" 565 to 580
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OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,575 to Rs. 1,580.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7 4 1 to 7 12 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat "	6 11 to 6 12
Gingelly mixed (Black "	32 to 33
and White) "	28 to 29
Niger "	27 to 28

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 3RD NOV., 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 17th Oct. 1863.	From 18th Oct. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
" 1862-63	...	...	*45,467
" 1863-64	2,029	600	2,629
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	...	...	*1,411
" 1863-64	383	284	667

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 27th Oct. 1863.	From 28th Oct. to 3rd Nov. 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	¼	*26,142¼
" 1862-63	44,841½	595¼	12	45,437
" 1863-64	308	491½	½	799½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	...	...	½	4,410½
" 1863-64	3824	196	½	578¾

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 27th Oct. 1863.	From 28th Oct. to 3rd Nov. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	26,018	...	26,018
" 1862-63	42,403	217½	42,620½
" 1863-64	120	22	142
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	39	...	39
" 1862-63	4,291	...	4,291
" 1863-64	191½	38	229½

Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62 Chests 124½
Do. 1862-63 " 2,816½
Do. 1863-64 " 657½
Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62 " 3
Do. 1862-63 " 293½
Do. 1863-64 " 349

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 28TH OCT. TO 3RD NOV. 1863.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1861-62.	None.
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Bombay Castle*	217½
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Per Steamer *Bombay Castle*	60
Total	277½

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)
F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
For Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.
Bombay Custom House, 4th November 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Nov. 5	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.
	Baron Renfrew	Rees	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—Mr. Gibbs; Framabhoy Hormabhoy; Captain A. Preston, and infant; Dr. Fleming; Captain Lowthes; and 184 natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Telegraph*, for Surat.
Steamer *Salsette*, for Aden and Suez.
Steamer *Nepaul*, for China.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER 1863.

For London.

Glorious.—386 bags sursee seed, 579 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall: 8 packages coffee, 17½ cwt., Veezbhookhundass Asiuttiall: 52 cases pearl's shells, 125 cwt. 16 lbs., Mooljee Jewraz.

For Liverpool.

Peria.—52 bundles mustard seeds, 26 cwt., 21 bundles sursee seed, 10½ cwt., Shamjee Hemraz: 130 bales cotton 450 cwt., Luckhmeedass Gopaldass: 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Maneck Bhimjee: 160 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Sumjee Hemraz and Co.: 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck.

Mirzouri.—81 bales cotton, 17¾ cwt., Toolsidass Virjee ass: 265 bales cotton, 931 cwt., Rustomjee Furdoonjee and Co.

Briston Castle.—55 bales cotton, 192¼ cwt., Gourdhundass Purshotumdass; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Rennie, Scovell and Co.

Sarah Sands.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Cullianjee Ragowjee: 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Runchore Megjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee.

Minnehaha.—3 bales cotton, 10½ cwt., R. Sazba and Co.

Elephalet Greely.—60 bales wool, 195 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

Bates Family.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee and Co.; 139 bales cotton, 486½ cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.

Inkerman.—105 bales cotton, 353¼ cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., B. N. Framjee and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Munesh Pandoorung.

Summerlee.—200 bales cottoa, 700 cwt., N. B. Moody and Co.

Hahneman.—130 bundles hemp, 138 cwt., Dyall Veerjeej 1422¼ bales cotton, 149 cwt., S. Narrayen and Co.

Flying Venus.—25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Cooverjee Chaney; 25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Gopaldass Dhurrumsey; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Bhimjee Geerchur; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Khusalchund Vagachund; 20 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

Lady Havelock.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Kessowjee Narrunjee and Co.; 182 bales cotton, 637½ cwt., Jairam Visram; 55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee.

Joshua.—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Nensee Thakersy

India.—200 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Sewram Jugjeevun.

Orient'al.—500 bundles sursee seed, 250 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsey and Co.; 65 bales cotton, 225 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 35 bales cotton, 123¼ cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Camperdown.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

Annot Lyle.—35 bales wool, 105 cwt., Bazonjee Sorabjee and Co.; 300 bundles hemp, 325 cwt., Courjee Prempee; 12 cases sundries, Forbes and Co.

Aaron Brown.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Anundjee.

Orissa.—400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee.

Eurocidon.—8 bales wool, 24 cwt., Dyall Heerjee; 38 bales cotton, 133 cwt., Muthooradass Soondeejee.

Merchant Prince.—119 bales cotton, 416½ cwt., Dulputhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Helen Scott.—25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Hurry Bhanjee.

City of Brussels.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Fulcher, Cooper and Co.

For Havre.

Manpertius.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

Robertson.—200 bags jingelly seed, 300 cwt., Visram Kessowjee.

For Galle.

Steamer *Nepaul.*—2 bales silver coins, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	}
2. Coromandel	
3. Dalhousie	
4. Goolanar	} Bombay Harbour.
5. Hugh Rose	
6. Snake	
7. Zenobia	}

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Coringa (s), Coombe.
541 Nepsal, W. Curling.
1496 Malta (s) G. Hyde.
Arabia, Parish,
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1240 Simla, (under repair.)
742 Singapore.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of October 26 announced the arrivals of the *Ariel Rahman*, Fameem, from Jeddah 4th August; touched at Bombay 26th September; *Tellus*, Hamson, from Shanghai 23rd July; touched at Singapore 24th September. *Crowmell*, Croker, from Moulmein 17th October; *Jumna*, Garrick, (port not mentioned) 1st July; *Startled Fawn*, and *Shah Jehan*, pa ticulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 5.

Hepworth, Paymaster D., 106th Regiment, from Neemuch.
Pechell, Captain H. S. K., 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, Medical Certificate, from Mhow.
Davison, Major, Senior Musketry Inspector, on duty, from Poona.
Scott, Lieut. Colonel C., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 5.

Fleming, Assistant Surgeon H., Medical Department, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Leather, Captain G. G., Assistant Political Agent, to sojoin, to Kattywar.
Preston, Captain, Musketry Inspector, on leave, to Surat.
Sexton, Assistant Surgeon E., Medical Establishment, on duty, to Mhow.
Scott, Lieut. Colonel C., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—Nov. 5th 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

The 21st Regiment N. I., will furnish the Officer for the Castle Guard, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. The undermentioned men, ar ived at the Presidency on, escort duty, are attached to Her Majesty's 103d Regiment and will be guided by the Khyedahs in the ensuing train to-morrow:
Corporal Castelee, Gunner Bradley, Royal Artillery. Private Hicks, 6th Dragoons, Private Hall, 3rd Dragoons, and Private Coffee.

2. Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment will furnish the usual carrying and firing party to be at the Hospital, Colaba Sanitarium, at 4½ o'clock this evening for the purpose of escorting to the grave the remains of the late Private Leanon, 95th Regiment.

3. The Committee, of which Captain Barnes, 18th Regiment N. I., is President, is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1863.

No. 537.—Much delay having sometimes occurred in making known to the Heirs of Native Officers and Soldiers the grant to them of Pensions, Officers Commanding Regiments are directed to communicate the decisions of Government to the persons concerned as soon as announced in the army General Orders.

No. 538.—The following extract from Division Orders, by Major General Honner, C. B., commanding Sind Division, dated 27th September 1863, is confirmed:—

"1. Intimation having been received of the transfer of Major Lucas, Assistant Commissary General Poona Division, Captain Clements, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary at Hydrabad, will proceed with the least possible delay to Kurrachee to receive charge of the Divisional Office from Major Lucas. Captain Gordon, Staff Officer, will conduct the duties of the Hydrabad Commissariat Office in addition to his own and until further orders.

"2. Agreeable to the above Division Orders, Captain Gordon, Staff Officer, will receive charge of the Commissariat Office from Captain Clements, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, at 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow, the 29th instant."

No. 539.—With reference to Article 53, Section II. page 24 Medical Code, and article 231, Section XXXIII. page 475, Jameson's Code, it is notified, that when the deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the Division thinks it necessary, as a temporary measure, to add to the authorized number of 2nd Class Establishment of Military Hospitals, the fact, with a statement of the reasons, is to be immediately reported, through the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, for the information of the Controller of Military Finance, in order that authority may be given to meet the increased expense.

In no case is a temporary increase to any Hospital Establishment to be allowed for more than six months without the sanction of Government, as provided by Articles 1 and 2, Section XXIV. page 346, Jameson's Code.

No. 540.—When the effects and credits of a Deserter from a Regiment of Her Majesty's British Service in India exceed the sum of ten Pounds, the overplus is to be credited to Imperial Fund.

No. 541.—Water-proof Capes, in the proportion of one to every three men embarked, will be furnished by the Clothing Department to Troops in health proceeding to England.

No. 542.—For a detached Battery of Artillery an Acting School Mistress is allowed on a salary of Rupees (6) six a month when there are 12 children under instruction or 6 qualified for instruction in needlework, and on Rupees (10) ten a month when the numbers of children amount to 15 under instruction or 10 qualified for instruction in needlework.

No. 543.—Regimental Necessaries will in future be passed free of duty under a Certificate from the Officer Commanding the Regiment that the Articles are exclusively for the use of the Soldiery.

Bombay Castle, 2nd November 1863.

No. 544.—The following General Order by the Government of India dated 16th October 1863, No. 639, is republished:—

"No. 639.—It is hereby notified that the provisions of Government General Order No. 384 of the 8th June 1863, are extended to Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers detached on staff employ who may draw Batt money in the Military branch of the Government Savings Bank.

H. K. BURNE, Major.
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 545.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Surgeon George James Shaw, to be Surgeon Major. Dated 26th October 1863.

No. 546.—The following Order is confirmed:—

Dated 20th October 1863.—By Major General Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, K.C.B., appointing Captain R. F. Williams, Cadre 30th Regt. N. I., to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad during the absence of Captain J. D. Williams on duty to Deesa.

Bombay Castle, 3rd November 1863.

No. 547.—The provisions of G. O. No. 597 of 6th November 1861 regarding leave to Europe to General Officers on the Staff are extended to Inspectors General of Royal Artillery.

No. 548.—With reference to G. O. 195 of 7th April the Quarter Master Serjeant of this heavy Field Battery is effective.

No. 549.—The Government of India has ruled:—

1st.—That an Officer who has once returned to Europe retaining his appointment under the new rules, cannot be allowed that privilege a second time, no matter whether it be the same or another appointment, unless he has served the prescribed period since his last return to duty: and

2nd.—That an Officer who has returned from Europe or from Sea, but not as a Staff Officer; i. e. who did not proceed to Europe as a Staff Officer with the attendant privileges, and subsequently nominated to a Staff situation, and in less than three years from the date of his last return to duty proceeds on such leave to Europe or to Sea, would not be required to vacate his appointment with advertence to paragraph 20 of the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 550.—Ensign C. M. Browne, attached to H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 4th Nov. 1863.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated 21st October 1863.—By Lieut. Colonel Green, C.B., appointing Lieut. Trueman, paid being duty Officer 30th N. I., or Jacob's Rifles, to act as a temporary measure, Quarter Master to that corps with effect from 19th idem vice Maiden.

Dated 27th October 1863.—By Lieut. Colonel J. D. Carmichael, C.B., appointing Lieut. Godwin to act as Quarter Master to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment of Foot until further orders, vice DeVitre.

Private Burbridge of the 103rd Foot, School Master at Poorandhur, having complied with the conditions of G. G. O. No. 492 of the 3rd September 1863, is transferred to the Unattached List and promoted to Serjeant thereon.

Serjeant Daly, Unattached List, employed in the Meteorological Department, is ramanded to the 106th Foot in the rank of Private.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence.

Royal Artillery (21st *Brigade*.)—Lieut. F. G. Caldecot's from 21st October 1863 to 21st January 1864, on medical certificate.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

72nd Foot.—Lieut. H. F. Campbell from 1st January 1864 to 31st March 1865, to England, on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. H. F. Richmond from 1st to 30th November 1863, on private affairs preparatory to proceeding to Europe.

8th Regiment N. I.—Captain T. D. Keir from 14th November 1863 to 13th May 1864, on private affairs within Presidency limits.

Naval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th October 1863.

No. 61.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Captain J. W. Young, C.B., Superintendent of Bombay Marine.

Lieutenant Hewett, Commanding the *Hugh Rose*, performed the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel from 17th July to 14th September 1863.

Lieutenant Hewett, Commanding the Gun Boat *Clyde*, to be Store Accountant of that vessel, from the 15th September 1863.

The Surgeon of the *Ajdaha* to afford medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the *Dalhousie*, from the 23rd September 1863.

Lieutenant Crockett, late of the Indian Navy, is appointed to the command of the *Semiramis*, from the 24th September 1863.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Adair, of the *Ajdaha*, afforded medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the Gun Boat *Hugh Rose*, from the 18th July to the 9th Sept. 1863.

Commander Carpendale to command the *Zenobia*, from the 1st October 1863.

Mr. G. Shapcott, 1st Officer of the *Coromandel*, to be Store Accountant of that vessel, from the 9th September 1863.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marr, of the *Coromandel*, to afford medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the *Semiramis*, from the 7th October 1863.

Lieutenant Searle was directed to assume charge of the Observatory from Commander Ferguson on the 24th September 1863.

Mr. W. T. Harper, Chief Mate of the Pilot Brig *Euphrates*, to be Probationary Pilot on the Establishment, from 6th October 1863, vice Stevens not qualified.

Mr. W. T. Harper, is permitted to resign his appointment as Probationary Pilot on the Establishment at his own request, on the 9th October 1863.

Mr. John Medows, 2nd Mate of the Outer Light Vessel, Colaba, to be Probationary Pilot, from 12th October 1863, vice Harper resigned.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 5th Nov. 1863.

The Superintendent of the Floating Batteries is directed to take charge of the *Ajdaha*, as Floating Church.

Civil

(Bombay Government Gazette, November 5.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Tornley Barr has been appointed to act has Political Agent at Kolapoor and in the Southern Maratha Country, on being relieved of his present duties by Major Buckle.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. Weeding, Senior Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad for the detached Station of Kair, is invested with the powers of a Zillah Judge.

Mr. W. Wadderburn, Acting 1st Assistant Magistrate of Canara, is empowered to hear appeals under Section 412 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The leave of absence, ten days, granted to Mr. A. St. John Richardson, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, on the 24th September last, is cancelled.

The Honorable Mr. R. Couch, Judge of the High Court of Judicature, has appointed Mr. Charles Don Bentley to be his Clerk on and from the 1st instant, in succession to Mr. John Marriot, resigned.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

M. F. W. T. Williams, late of the Indian Navy, is appointed a Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandiesh.

Mr. J. Moriarity, Acting Sub-Collector of Broach, is allowed leave of absence for two months, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Mr. W. H. Payne, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, Southern Division, is allowed Six months leave of absence on private affairs, under Section XII, Clause 1 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. P. Gonsalves, Deputy Collector in charge of the Salt and Custom at Canara, is allowed an Extra Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium at that place.

Dr. G. F. Forbes has been appointed a Commissioner with instructions to devote his exclusive attention to questions regarding the improvement and extension of the cultivation of Cotton and the invention and manufacture of Cotton-cleaning Machinery.

Lieutenant J. Rutherford, 24th Regiment N. I., to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Maratha Country.

Lieutenant J. W. M. Anderson, Staff Corps, Adjutant 26th Regiment N. I., to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment Southern Maratha Country, for employment in Mysore Revenue Survey.

Lieutenant E. H. Noyes, 10th Regiment N. I., to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Maratha Country, for empoyment in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Mr. W. Boulton, Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind, is allowed leave of absence for three months proceed to Europe, under Section XI. of the New Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Cormack, Acting Civil Surgeon Rutnagherry, has been allowed leave of absence for one month from the 19th ultimo, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon H. Day, M.D., General duty, Presidency Division, received charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon Rutnagherry from assistant Surgeon J. Kearney on the 19th ultimo as a temporary arrangement.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant P. Pinhey, R.E., Acting First Class Assistant Engineer, received charge from Captain Cotgrave of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Lower and Central Sind, on the 22nd October 1863.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd October, at Malligaum, the wife of Lieut. Mant, R. E., of a son.

On the 4th November, at Bombay, the wife of Captain Jacob, 15th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

At 45, Chowringhee Road, on the 25th October, the wife of James Gordon, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 25th October, the wife of Mr. W. DaCosta, of a son, still-born.

At Beaur, on the 28rd October, the wife of Major A. C. Davidson, Deputy Commissioner, Ajmeer and Mhairwarra, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 24th October, by the Revd. H. Moule, Presidency Chaplain, William Henry Abbott, Esq., Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta, to Clara Ruth, eldest daughter of James Motherall, Esq.

At Madras, on the 29th October, by the Revd. W. Lillington, Captain T. Acton, Bengal Staff Corps, (late H. M. 53rd Regt.) son of the late Captain George Acton, formerly of the 27th Enniskillen's, to Emma, youngest daughter of John Streete, Esq., of Springfield House, Sendiacre Derbyshire.

At Benares, on the 13th October, by the Revd. J. Nicholls, H. A. C. Wroughton, Esq., Police Department, to Alice, only daughter of W. A. Peacock, Esq., Jounpore.

DEATH.

At Cawnpore, on the 27th October, of Diptheria, Edwin, Mackintosh, Esq., aged 32 years.

Letter to the Editor.

THE MINSTRELS.

SIR,—Few in Bombay will forget "Dave Carson" and his Company, but if the Minstrels who are now performing wish for popularity, then let them reduce the prices of their tickets to what the "gods" have been ever accustomed to pay, viz. Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Perhaps you are not aware that the present times are hard, and one can ill afford to part with their *tin* at the rate now charged by the Minstrels.—Your's truly,

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1863. TRUTH.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Salsette* will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th November 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Via Marseilles.		*Via Southampton.*	
Rs.	0 6 8	Rs.	0 4 0
" 1	0 13 4	"	0 8 0
" 2	1 10 8	"	1 0 0
" 3	2 8 0	"	1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th November 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

The Mails for Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per steamer *Nepaul*, will be closed on MONDAY next, the 9th instant at 5 o'clock P.M.

Letters, &c., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian, Inland Postage.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

The Mail for Zanzibar per Bugla *Nadarshaw*, will be closed on TUESDAY next, the 10th instant, at 12 noon.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, GUADEL, &c.

The Mails for Kurrachee, Muscat, Guadel, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Busaora, per steamer *Carringa*, will be closed on TUESDAY next, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

MAILS FOR CARWAR, &c.

The Mails for Carwar, (late Sadashewgurh) Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Anjeerim, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, Bimlipatam, and Calcutta, per steamer *Penang*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bagla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must so superscribed when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR—NOV.—1863.

New Moon .....Wednesday 11d. 0h. 50.4m. P.M.
First Quarter ...Wednesday 18d. 15h. 56.2m. A.M.
Full Moon .....Wednesday 25d. 1h. 52 5m P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun Fire.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m	h. m.	
Fri.	6	Leonard, C.	6 4	5 24	7 2	7 36	Date 4th November. Time—8h. 0m. 56s.
Sat.	7	Twilight ends at 6h. 40m. [Trinity.	6 4	5 23	8 8	8 37	
Sun.	8	23d Sunday after	6 5	5 23	9 3	9 10	
Mon	9	Mercury rises 4.57	6 5	5 23	9 27	9 47	
Tues	10	Mercury sets at 4.29	6 6	5 22	10 8	10 27	
Wed	11	St. Martin, Bp.	6 6	5 22	10 46	11 6	
Thur	12	Daybreak at 4h.59m.	6 6	5 22	11 26	11 45	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 6th.—Princess Charlotte died, 1817.—Riots in Montreal, 1837.

Saturday 7th.—First Newspaper published, 1665.

Sunday 8th.—Milton died, 1674.—Destruction of Cabool by the British 1841.

Monday 9th.—Address against Slavery by the Ladies of England, 1852.—Prince of Wales of age, 1862.

Tuesday 10th.—Mahomed born, 570.

Wednesday 11th.—

Thursday 12th.—John Baxter born, 1605.—Montreal taken by the Provincials in American War of Independance, 1775.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Oct. 29	KURRACHEE	Oct. 30
AGRA	Oct. 31	LAHORE	Oct. 28
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 29	LONDON	Oct. 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Oct. 7	MADRAS	Oct. 31
BANGALORE	Oct. 30	MALTA	Oct. 9
CALCUTTA	Oct. 27	MEERUT	Oct. 30
CAPE	Aug 3	OUDH	Oct. 28
CEYLON	Oct. 17	PUNJAUB	Oct. 17
COCHIN	Oct. 14	PENANG	Sept. 20
DELHI	Oct. 29	RANGOON	Sept. 16
FRANCE	Oct. 6	SUEZ	Oct. 6
HONGKONG	Sept. 11	SINGAPORE	Sept. 14

THE

FRIDAY, NOVE

L A W.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch.)

GENERAL MOTIONS.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould.)

Suits for Settlement of Issues.

304 Rattonsey Lalljee and another *vs.* Cadur Cootee.
493 Eduljee Manekjee *vs.* Cursetjee Framjee.
500 Jamsetjee Cursetjee *vs.* Manockjee Shapoorjee.
505 Ahmed Khan *vs.* Shaik Essa Mohidein bin Jamaloodeen.
506 Doolabdass Sunkerdass *vs* Chuttoorbhoj Nursey.
507 Shah Thackersy Dharsey *vs.* Heerachund Tarrachund.
508 Ragoonath Hurrychunderjee *vs.* Narrayen Bappoojee.
509 Gunputrao Wittul *vs.* Ramchunder Dhugwuntdass.
510 Khoja Cassum Sajun *vs.* Jamsetjee Pestonjee Dewacha.
511 Khemjee Visram and another *vs.* Damjee Visram
512 Framjee Cowasjee Marker *vs.* R. R. Wallas.
513 Abbas Saheb Sabutally and another *vs.* Surdarmull Sewjeeram.
515 Ragoba Narrayen *vs.* Jafferally Spinning Co.
517 The Hon'ble A. J. Lewis *vs.* Fromjee Bomonjee and another.

Suit for final disposal.

540 Wittoba Jewunjee and others *vs.* Rowjee Dajee Wamon.
514 Assoo Gangjee and others *vs.* Khakeebhoy Dossa and others.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

(Part heard.)

241 Dhurrumsay Poonjabhoy *vs.* Dewalla and another.
808 Madhowjee Dhurrumsey *vs.* Dossa Kirpall and others.
312 Arut Kirpall *vs.* Cooverjee Cullianjee.
152 Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee *vs.* Dadabhoy Byramjee Bunajee.

H. Gamble, Deputy Registrar.
Prothonotary's Office, the 5th November 1863.

EQUITY SIDE.

Causes for hearing on this day.

(Before the Honorable the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Couch.)

William Howard, Esq., *vs.* Wissanath Atmarams. (For hearing on further directions and cost.

Cullianjee Heerjee *vs.* Soonderjee Narronjee. (For hearing.)

Mhowjee Godoo *vs.* Khatao Muccundjee and another. (For hearing.)

Mahomed Esmail bin Fuzloodeen Survat *vs.* Lukhmeedass Hurrybhoy. (For hearing.)

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION SIDE.

Thursday, 5th November 1863.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir Matthew Sausse Kt. and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch.)

Mr. Anstey said he appeared on behalf of the profession which he represented to move the Court to make a distribution of business so as to suit the convenience of the members of the bar, who by the present arrangement had to attend perhaps on the same day this Court as also the appellate one which were at a great distance from each other. He had made an application to the Senior Puisne Justice of the Appellate Court, Mr. Kinloch Forbes, and was informed that the Court would decide on a reference to the Chief Justice. He, Mr. Anstey, trusted that his application would not be deemed out of place, as by a proper distribution of the business of both Courts the members of the bar would have substantial justice meted out to them, which under present existing arrangements it would be impossible to obtain. The Apellate Court, urged the learned Counsel, could only have one day's services of the bar out of the six days every week, the remainder under the present arrangement being devoted exclusively to the Court on the Original Jurisdiction Side.

The Chief Justice thought that so long as the Courts were sitting in different buildings it would be scarcely possible to have such a distribution of business as would keep pace with the advance of business in the Courts, but that he would be happy to do anything consistently with the proper conduct of the business, if a representation were made to the Court in writing.

PAY FOR THE STAFF OFFICES AND DEPARTMENT OF THE SEVERAL PRESIDENCIES IN INDIA.

The following General Order by His Excellency the Governor General of India, dated 13th October 1863, No. 156 A. is republished :—

"No. 156 A.—Under the authority and direction of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, as conveyed in his Despatch No. 311, dated the 31st August last, a revised Table of Staff Salaries for the three Presidencies is published, and the Extracts of Sir Charles Wood's Despatch on the subject, as given below, are promulgated for general information.

2. Officers whose appointments are not specified in the Table of Revised Salaries will draw pay as at present, and further orders will hereafter be issued with respect to the Office Establishment of those Staff Officers who have hitherto drawn an Office allowance, such as Assistant Adjutant Generals of Division and Majors of Brigade.

3. With reference to paragraph 29 of Sir C. Wood's Despatch, it is announced that the Despatch, was received by His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th September. Increased pay, were granted by this order, is therefore claimable for the month of September.

"*Para.* 1.—Your several letters noted below relating to the Salaries attached to Offices held by Military Officers in India, have been under my consideration in Council, and I have now to communicate to your Lordship the decision which, after an attentive perusal of the several papers which accompanied your letter, Her Majesty's Government have arrived at upon this subject.

Financial Despatch No. 70, May 20th, 1862.
Military Despatch No. 10, January 3rd, 1863.
Military Despatch No. 34, January 19th, 1863.
Financial Despatch No. 23, February 19th, 1863.
Military Despatch No. 160, May 22nd, 1863.

"2. The Commitee of Secretaries appointed by your Government to consider the subject have gone very carefully into the whole question, and have submitted a very valuable Report, which has greatly tended to facilitate and simplify the consideration of this important matter.

"3. They observe of the Royal Warrant for the formation of the Staff Corps in India that after fixing the scale of pay to be received by Officers attached to them while in India, and when out of India, it further provides that every Officer when in active employment will also receive, in addition to the above pay, such a sum as will make his total pay and allowances up to the sum assigned by the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, as the consolidated pay of the office which he may hold.

"4. Having consulted the several Governments, as well as the Chief Political and Military Officers of the Government, the Committee propose for adoption the following principles :—

1*st*.—That the Salaries of Military Officers holding appointments connected with the Civil administration of the country should be consolidated and fixed without reference to the rank of the incumbent.

2*nd*.—That in the case of Military Officers in Staff employ a certain salary should be fixed for every appointment, and that the incumben should receive such fixed salary in addition t the Staff Corps pay of his rank.

3*rd*.—That this latter principle should apply to the Department of Public Works.

"5. I concur generally in the principles here laid down, with some exceptions to be hereafter pointed out, as regards the Officers in Military Staff employ.

"10. I have considered it necessary to deviate in some respects from the rates of salary proposed by the Committee, and I put forward for the information of your Goverment, a Table of Salaries which Her Majesty's Government have resolved upon for the several Offices enumerated in their Report.

"11. You will observe from the Table that, while adhering generally to the principle of allotting a Staff salary in addition to Staff Corps pay, it has been determined to fix the salaries of some few of the higher Offices at a consolidated sum.

"12. In the case of the other appointments it is to be understood that the Staff salary now fixed, plus the Staff Corps pay due to the Officer's rank, will constitute the maximum amount to be drawn by an Officer of that rank holding the Office in question, whether such Officer belong to the Staff Corps or not. In the case of appointments held by Officers belonging to Her Majesty's British Force, such maximum amount will include any pay or half-pay that may be paid to them in England.

"13. I approve of the Rule proposed by the Committee that, in all cases where any allowance office for is made, as in the case of Assistants Adjutant General, Brigade Majors, and others, it should be distinctly understood that the allowance is to be drawn only by Officers actually discharging the duties of the appointment, and that no further charge can be allowed for providing an office.

"14. It is desirable that, whenever possible, the Public Offices should be located in public buildings, and it should be a standing Rule that all bills for Office allowance, should be supported by a Certificate from the proper authority, that no public building was available for such Office.

"15. I am of opinion, however, that Office Establishments should, as a general rule, be maintained according to a regulated scale, and should be paid on abstract, supported by the usual Monthly Muster Roll.

"18. The principle laid down in the 4th Clause of the same paragraph has, you will perceive, been observed in the rate of salary allotted to the Heads and Subordinate Members of Departments at the several Presidencies, but I have extended to the Deputies of the Army Department at Head Quarters in Bengal the benefit of the Rule which gives to the Chief of those Departments a higher rate of salary than at Madras or Bombay.

"19. In the 2nd Clause of the 10th paragraph the Committee observe that, 'referring generally to the expensive rates of living in Presidency Towns we think that the principle of allowing house rent may be generally adopted at the rates marginally shown, and we would recommend that it shouldbe made applicable to the Presidency Town of Madras, as well as to Calcutta and Bombay.

	Rs.
Colonel	125
Major	100
Captain	75
Lieutenant	40

"20. I approve of the proposed scale, which will apply to Officers at each Presidency not drawing consolidated salaries.

"29. The scale of salaries now sanctioned will be brought into operation and made to apply in all cases where there is no reduction in the present aggregate salary, on the payment due on the first of the month succeeding the receipt of this order.

"30. Reduction of salaries effected by this order are not to be made to affect present permanent incumbents, or those who are officiating for such permanent incumbents, being temporarily absent from their duties."

4. Separate orders will be issued regarding the Staff salaries to be allowed to Officers serving with Native Corps.

Table of Salaries to be allowed for the Staff Offices and Departments of the several Presidencies in India.

	Consolidated Salaries per mensem Rs.
Secretary to Government of India, Military Department	3,500
Secretary to Government, Madras, Military Department	2,500
Secretary to Government, Bombay, Military Department	2,500
Major-Generals Commanding Divisions	3,500
Adjutant General, Bengal	2,500
" " Madras	2,200
" " Bombay	2,200
Quarter Master General, Bengal	2,500
" " Madras	2,200
" " Bombay	2,200
Commissary General, Bengal	2,50
" " Madras	2,200
" " Bombay	2,200
Controller of the Military Finance Department, Bengal	2,500
Controller of the Military Finance Department Madra	2,200
Controller of the Military Finance Department, Bombay	2,200
Judge Advocate-General, Bengal	2,400
" " Madras	2,000
" " Bombay	2,000
Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General	1,500
Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras	1,000
Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Bombay	1,000
Military Secretary to Commander in Chief in India	1,200
Military Secretary to Commander in Chief in Madras	1,000
Military Secretary to Commander in Chief in Bombay	1,000

Staff Salaries per mensem in addition to Staff Corps pay.

	Rs.
Brigadiers of the First Class (all Presidencies.)	1,400
Brigadiers of the Second Class (all Presidencies)	1,200
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal	1,000
" " Madras	700
" " Bombay	700
Superintendent of Studs, Bengal	1,000
Remount Agent, Madras	700
" Bombay	700
Military Accountant, Bengal	1,200
" " Madras	1,000
" " Bombay	1,000
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department	1,000
Deputy Secretary to the Government of Madras. Military Department	800
Deputy Adjutant General. Bengal	1,000
" " Madras	800
" " Bombay	800
Deputy Quarter Master General, Bengal	1,000
" " " Madras	800
" " " Bombay	800
Deputy Commissary General, Bengal	1,000
Deputy Judge Advocate General at Head Quarters, Bengal	800
Military Secretary, Punjab Government	700
First Examiner, Pay Department, Bengal	800
Examiner, Pay Department, Madras	800
" " Bombay	800
Second Examiner, Pay Department, Bengal	700
Deputy Superintendent of Studs, Bengal	700
Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, Bengal	1,000
" " Madras	900
" " Bombay	800
Presidency Pay Master, Bengal	700
" " Madras	700
" " Bombay	700
First Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Military Department	700
Second Assistant Secretary to Government of India. Military Department	500
First Assistant Adjutant General at Head Quarters, Bengal	600
Assistant Adjutant General at Head Quarters, Madras	600
Other Assistant Adjutants General at Head Quarters or of Divisions and Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at Head Quarters(in all Presidencies)	500
First Assistant Quarter Master Generl, Bengal	600
Assistant Quarter Master General (all Presidencies)	500
Deputy Assistants Quarter Master General	400
Deputy Judge Advocates General of Division (all Presidencies)	500
Chief Inspector of Musketry, Bengal	600
" " " Madras	400
" " " Bombay	400
Assistant Commissaries General, First Class (all Presidencies)	800
Assistant Commissaries General, Second Class (all Presidencies)	600
Deputy Assistants Commissaries General, First Calass (all Presidencies)	500
Deputy Assistant Commissaries General, Second Class (all Presidencies)	408
Sub Assistant Commissaries General, First Class (all Presidencies)	300
Sub-Assistant Commissaries General, Second Class (all Presidencies)	260
Ast. Examiner. Commisariat Accounts, Bengal	500
Examiner of Ordnance Account (all Presidencies)	500
Paymasters of Divisions or Circles (all Presidencies)	600
Staff Officer, Punjaub Irregular Force	500
Brigade Major. Hydrabad Contingent	500
Brigade Majors (all Presidencies)	400
Fort Adjutant, Fort William	400
Compiler Military Accounts, Bengal	500
" " " Madras	400
" " " Bombay	400
Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General	300
" " of Madras	300
" " of Bombay	250
" to a Lieutenant-Governor	250
" the Commander-in-Chief in India	250
" Ditto Madras	250
" Ditto Bombay	250
" to General Officers	250
Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to a Lieutenant-Governor	350
Assistant, Stud Department, First Class, Bengal	400
Assistant, Stud Department, Second Class, Bengal	300
Sub-Assistant, Stud in Department, Bengal	200
District Inspectors of Musketry (all Presidencies	300
Musketry Instructors (all Presidencies)	150
Commandants of Forts (where allowence is already sanctioned.)	150
Commandant, Convalescent Depots, First Class.	*200
Commandant, Convalescent Depots, Second Class	*100
Station Staff Officers, First class (including all Office charges)	*150
Station Staff Officers, Second Class (including all Office charges)	*100
Station Staff Officers, Third Class (including all Office charges)	*50

The following General Order by His Excellency the Governor General of India dated 13th October 1863, No. 157 A. is republished :—

"No. 157 A.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to publish the following extracts of a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 311, dated 31st August 1863, regarding the absentee and acting allowances of Military Officers in Civil employ, the provisions of which are applicable to all the Presidencies :—

"*Para.* 31.—With your Despatch, No. 23, in the Financial Department, your forward a further Report from the Committee of Secretaries regarding the absentee and acting allowances of Military Officers in Civil employ, with a note thereon by your Financial Secretary.

32.—You concur generally in the recommendations of the Secretaries, with the amendments noted by the Financial Secretary, and propose the adoption of the following principles :—

1*st*.—That every Military Officer in Civil employ when on leave should draw pay under the Military Rules, and

2*nd*.—That every Military Officer when acting in any Civil appointment should draw his Civil pay under the Civil Rules.

33. Upon these two principles you propose the following Rules for the Officer on leave :—

A Military Officer in Civil employ on leave, either in India or in England, shall draw precisely the pay which he would be entitled to draw under the Military Leave Rules, except when on privilege leave as hereafter specially provided.

Such pay shall be provided from the Civil Department excepting only in cases where the allowances so drawn would exceed the entire Civil pay of the appointment, when the excess will be paid by the Military Department. The Staff salary of any Officer shall be held to be the difference between the Indian pay and allowances of his rank and the full salary of his permanent appointment.

34. For the Acting Officer you Government proposed the following Rules :—

A Military Officer acting for another in Civil employ shall draw deputation allowance under the rule by which the allowance is granted to Covenanted Civil Servants.

If the Officer be in Military Staff employ such deputation allowance will be given in addition to his Military pay and allowances, plus half the Staff pay of his substantive appointment.

If the Officer hold no substantive Staff appointment, Civil or Military, it will be given in addition to his Military pay and allowances.

A Military Officer in Civil employ performing the duties of his substantive appointment, and at the same time officiating in another, is entitled to his substantive salary and in addition to a deputation allowance of 20 and 10 per cent. on the Staff salary of the appointment in which he is officiating, provided the pay of the substantive appointment with the addition of the deputation allowance does not exceed the pay of the higher appointment.

A subordinate acting for his principal or for any other Officer at the same time is not entitled to deputation allowance for the first month while so acting, unless he is required to act in two occasions within a brief period (say twelve months), in which case he draws deputation allowance for the whole period during which he may have held the appointment in excess of one month as if he had acted continuously.

A Military Officer proceeding from one Civil appointment to another shall be allowed to draw, during the authorized period of transit, out of the salary of the office he is about to join, a sum equal to that of his previous situation. This Rule to be preceded by an Order making the Civil Rules for joining time applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ.

A Military Officer in Civil employ can take three months cumulative privilege leave (under the Civil Rules only), but he must earn it by thirty-three months' continuous service in the Civil Department alone.

35. These several Rules are approved of."

COTTON CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

From A. D. Robertson, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
To E. C. Bayley, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of India, Calcutta.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Endorsement No. 2438, dated 13th April 1863, with an extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department No. 1280, dated 31st March last, directing that the proposals submitted by this Government for entrusting to Dr. Forbes the duties of Superintendent of Sudasheweghur, in addition to his previous appointment of Superintendent of the Cotton Gin Factory at Dharwar, be revised at the end of six months.

2. In reply, I am desired by the Honorable the Governor in Council to intimate, for the information of the Government of India, that it has been ascertained that of the two duties Dr. Forbes would much prefer to retain those which are connected with the Cotton Gin Factory, even had he to do so at a considerable sacrifice of pecuniary emolument.

3. The manufacture, however, of the improved Gin, which is one of the few substantial improvements effectively introduced into Native practice, and which is likely to exercise very extensive influence on the production of Cotton in India, is not, I am to observe, yet in a state to be safely left to the chance of its being taken up by private enterprise.

4 The value of one of these Gins, His Excellency in Council desires me to state, depends not on the general design only, nor even on the corrects manufacture of the iron-work, so much as on the accurate fitting together of the parts, and general finish of the completed machine. But it has hitherto been found impossible in practice to secure the requisite perfection except at the Government Factory ; and it has been brought to the notice of His Excellency in Council, that workmen trained at the Dharwar Factory have been tempted away by offers of high wages and employed by private parties to manufacture Gins, which entirely fail in some of the many requisites of a good Gin ; yet so eager is the demand for these Gins, that the Ryots, sooner than wait three years to be supplied at the Government Factory, readily pay 600 or 700 Rupees for a spurious, and comparatively inefficient, imitation of a Gin which the Government Factory supplies at Rupees 300.

5. The Government Factory now turns out 8 Gins per diem, and there were, I am directed to state, a few weeks ago, upwards of one thousand applications on the books of the Factory, and fresh applications were being daily registered. So that while the demand for Gins is most pressing, and the means of supplying anything like a perfect machine are so entirely confined to the one establishment, it would, the Governor in Council considers, be impossible for Government to give up their manufacture without perceptibly diminishing the supply of the best cotton which is now exported from Western India.

6. There is, moreover, still much to be done in perfecting a Gin suited to other varieties of cotton. It is a well ascertained fact, that Gins of the pattern now manufactured at Dharwar, although thoroughly well adapted for cleaning cotton of the New Orleans species as naturalised in the Dharwar Districts, are not suited for other varieties. A Gin is, in fact, yet to be invented which shall do for the Native Deccan cotton what Dr. Forbes' Gin has done for the Dharwar American ; and a different modification of the Gin is needed for each variety of cotton. Such inventions are among the prime *desiderata* for extending the production and improving the quality of Indian cotton.

7. It therefore seems to His Excellency the Governor in Council right that Government should not only do their best to aid such inventions by sharing the expense of feeling the way, by experiment, towards the desired end, but as it is more than probable that perseverance in expertment will lead to success, they should not, he considers relax their efforts to secure such a result, and His Excellency in Council knows of no one so likely as Dr. G. F. Forbes to hit on what is required, whether 4n adapting his own Gins now in use, or in inventing something new.

8. All that seems to His Excellency in Council to be required is, that Government should afford Dr. Forbes the means of applying his experience in the manufacture of Gins, and should avail themselves of his great mechanical ability and the mechanical resources of his Factory to the new problem to which his attention has hitherto been little directed.

9. His Excellency the Governor in Council directs me therefore to state that he proposes to extend the sphere of Dr. Forbes' operations by instructing him to try whether he cannot, if left unfettered to make such experiments as occasion may suggest, do for the native Deccan varieties of cotton, and for the cotton of Berar and Guzerat, what he has done for the American cotton of Dharwar.

10. In the event of a successful result in cleaning the cotton of any one district, a important end will have been gained. Poona, Surat, and Ahmedabad, all offer, I am to state, facilities for establishing factories for the manufacture of Gins within reach of the cultivator even superior to those which Dr. Forbes found at Dharwar when he commenced the experiments which have there been so fruitful in result ; but this Government, I am directed to explain, do not desire to restrict Dr. Forbes' attention to the one object of providing machinery for cleaning cotton. They would generally utilise his great experience in all matters connected with cotton, in order to ascertain whether he could not achieve some success in introducing new varieties of cotton, and new modes of culture as well as in effecting improvements in the method of cleaning the staple.

11 In such an attempt His Excellency in Council would not, I am to observe, by any means despair of adequate useful results even if the person employed were less highly qualified than Dr. Forbes is by his previous habits and experience.

12. The New Orleans Cotton of Dharwar is the only new variety which has as yet been successfully introduced as an acknowledged staple of Native agriculture. Its growth can, however, probably, I am to state, be much extended ; for its has recently been found to thrive in Mysore beyond what was till lately supposed to be the limit of the district suited to its culture, and doubtless it might be extended towards Bellary and elsewhere in regions the soil and climate of which assimilate to those of Dharwar.

13. But the great obstacle complained of by those who wish to try this and other varieties is the difficulty and delay in obtaining good and suitable seed for their experiments. This difficulty would, I am to state, to a great extent be obviated by the appointment of an officer to whom all could apply with a certainty of having their applications attended to, and with some chance of being corrected if they asked for the wrong kind of seed ; for besides New Orleans, there are, as is well known, other varieties, such as the Peruvian, the Sea Island, and Egyptian varieties, which are doubtless all more or less well suited to one or other of the various climates and soils of India, or capable, by careful acclimatisation or by crossing, of being naturalised in India.

14. His Excellency in Counil also believes that much might be done for the improvement of the indigenous cotton itself, and that as great results may possibly be obtainable from improvements in the mode of its culture as from the introduction of new varieties.

15. His Excellency in Council does not, however expect that Dr. Forbes, or any other single individual will be able to do much personally in conducting such experiments, but he considers it certain to result from having one central authority to whom all can refer for advice or assistance ; one who knows what has been done, what has been fairly tried, and what has conclusively failed; who can make promising experiments more widely known, and ensure their repetition, as well as save amateur experimentalists the trouble and disappointment of going again over a tract which has been repeatedly traversed before.

16. Even in the distribution of seeds and information this Government constantly finds the want of some one to give his exclusive attention to the matter. At present Goverment depend entirely on the volunteer exertions of merchants and commercial bodies generally interested in the cotton trade, and on Botanists, the Forest Department, &c. ; but merchants have few opportunities and little leisure, and Botanists and Foresters, while often affording valuable aid, possess only a part of the knowledge or opportunity needed for successful agricultural experiment in cotton-growing.

17. And although this Government would have much preferred to have left to private enterprise the task of improving and extending the supply of cotton, two years, I am to observe have now, elapsed since a crisis such as was calculated to bring forward such enterprise had it been forthcoming, arose. During that period, however, little, as far as Government are aware, has been done by private enterprise, either here or in other Presidencies, in the way of improving either the staple of the cotton or the machinery for cleaning it. Indeed, the first result of the crisis has been to render the grower and the native trade who supplies the Presidency market less particular than before as to the quality of his cotton, and so ready has been the sale, and so high the price of inferior cotton, that there is even less immediate inducement than formerly to produce cotton good and clean.

18. But at any time, as regards private efforts to discover new varieties of cotton, or new methods of cleaning it, it must, I am to remark, be born in mind that there are obstacles to success in this country such as greatly enhance the difficulties which private individuals have to encounter. It is certain that the failures before any tangible result can be attained must be numerous, and the loss will necessarily tend to deter private experimentalists, who moreover, if successful, hold a less advantageous position than Government for testing any success which might be attained and getting it recognised. His Excellency in Council is therefore clearly of opinion that Government aid and co-operation through a constituted department or agency are essential, and that they cannot abandoned, without serious injury to the interests of the country involved in these experiments, all share in or connection with them.

19. Dr. Forbes' employment in the manner above proposed will, His Excellency in Council desires me to state, in no way discourage private efforts in the same direction. On the contrary, the Governor in Council believes that it will stimulate such efforts, and aid in a very important degree those who are inclined to devote time and trouble to experiment, but who, from want of leisure, of means, or of full information, or so ill able to supply the place of those wealthy and well-informed experimentalists to whom European agriculture owes so much.

20. It is, the Governor in Council considers, a further argument against depending entirely on the slow operation of private enterprise and self-interest in this matter, that whatever can be done must become speedily, and that an opportunity now offers which, if not at once taken advantage of, may not be again presented for years to come, if at all.

21. The objection that "trials have been made and failed," if seriously raised, cannot, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, long be sustained. The experiments that have been made, if carefully analysed, are far from conclusive, and Government would not, I am to state, except from this judgment even the numerous and costly experiments conducted some years ago by the American Planters.

22. Some of the experiments most relied on as establishing a negative result were conducted by persons ignorant of the nature of the soil and climate on which they were to experiment frequently with bad seed, or at the wrong time of the years ; other experimentalists were ignorant of or misunderstood the people with whom they were dealing, and too were often imperfectly acquainted with the proper mode of dealing even in its own soil, with the plant it was desired to introduce. Under such circumstance, it appears to His Excellency in Council surprising that any success at all should have been attained, and introduction of the New Orleans variety of cotton is a result which he considers would of itself compensate for a host of failures.

23. His Excellency the Governor in Council therefore, I am to state, proposes to appoint Dr. Forbes a Commissioner, with instructions to devote his exclusive attention to questions regarding the improvement and extension of cotton cultivation, and the invention and manufacture of cotton cleaning machinery.

2. I am directed to convey to you the ready acquiescence of the government of India in this proposal, in giving effect to which the President in Council feels sure that the Government of Bombay will not overlook the necessity for great caution and for the exercise of a sound discretion in extending the sphere of Dr. Forbes's operations. Any efforts for the improvement of cotton, whether by better cultivation or better cleaning, will, if successful, naturally result in the extension of the cultivation, and such a result can not be too earnestly sought ; but, on the other hand there can be no doubt of the importance and soundness of the principle laid down by the Secretary of State in his despatch to the Bombay Government of the 17th July last. that "any interference, direct or indirect, on the part of public servants with the free agency of the ryot would be productive of more harm than good." The president in Council is confident that His Excellency the Governor in Council fully understand the field of action which may be usefully occupied by Dr. Forbes, and that he will think it right to enjoin a careful supervision of Dr. Forbes's proceedings with especial reference to the expression of the Secretary of State's opinion above quoted, and with the view of preventing the exercise of any direct influence for the purpose of inducing the ryots to extend their cultivation of cotton.

3. Further orders in respect of Dr. Forbes's salary will be issued through the Financial Department.—I have, &c.

E. C. Bayley,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 3894.—Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 4th November 1863.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India No. 6633, dated 17th October 1863—conveying the ready acquiescence of the Government of India in the proposal of this Government to appoint Dr. Forbes a Commissioner to devote his attention to questions regarding the improvement and extension of cotton cultivation and the invention and manufacture of cotton-cleaning mchinery, and stating that further orders in respect to Dr. Forbes' salary will be issued through the Financial Department.

Resolution.—Copy to be communicated to Dr. Forbes, for his information and guidance.

Indian Office, London, 17th July 1863.

His Excellency the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, Bombay.

Sir,—I have been informed that the demand for the Cotton Gins manufactured by Dr. Forbes, in Dharwar, has become so great as to outship his power of supplying them to the Ryots with sufficient promptitude ; and that the cultivation of the new orleans cotton, and consequently, the call for the Gin best adapted to clean it, are extending themselves as far to the Southward as Mysore. I am therefore, desirous that immediate measures should be taken, either to extend the sphere of Dr. Forbes' usefulness, by increasing the means at his command ; or, if the tract of country to be provided for, be too large to be adequately served by an individual, to select carefully, one or more officers to fulfil, in different circles, the same duties as have been assigned to Dr. Forbes in Dharwar. To this extent I am willing that the Government should lend its aid to encourage the growth and the preparation for market, of the best description of Cotton ; but I am persuaded that any interference, direct or indirect, on the part of the public servants. with the afree agency of the ryots, would be productive of more harm than good. I have, &c.

C. Wood.

From E. G. Bayley, Esq.
Secretary to the Government of India.
To A. D. Robertson, Esq.
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Dated Fort William, the 17th October 1863.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2717, dated the 14th of August, proposing to appoint Dr. Forbes a Commissioner, with instructions to devote his exclusive attention to questions regarding the improvement and extension of cotton cultivation, and the invention and manufacture of cotton cleaning machinery.

2. I am directed to convey to you the ready acquiescence of the government of India in this proposal, in giving effect to which the President in Council feels sure that the Government of Bombay will not overlook the necessity for great caution and for the exercise of a sound discretion in extending the sphere of Dr. Forbes's operations. Any efforts for the improvement of cotton, whether by better cultivation or better cleaning, will, if successful, naturally result in the extension of the cultivation, and such a result can not be too earnestly sought ; but, on the other hand there can be no doubt of the importance and soundness of the principle laid down by the Secretary of State in his despatch to the Bombay Government of the 17th July last. that "any interference, direct or indirect, on the part of public servants with the free agency of the ryot would be productive of more harm than good." The president in Council is confident that His Excellency the Governor in Council fully understand the field of action which may be usefully occupied by Dr. Forbes, and that he will think it right to enjoin a careful supervision of Dr. Forbes's proceedings with especial reference to the expression of the Secretary of State's opinion above quoted, and with the view of preventing the exercise of any direct influence for the purpose of inducing the ryots to extend their cultivation of cotton.

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Resolution.—Copy to be communicated to Dr. Forbes, for his information and guidance.

A PROPOSITION FOR THE MAIN DRAINAGE OF THE NATIVE TOWN AND FORT OF BOMBAY.

(*Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.*)

Conclusions and Recommendations.

Conclusions.—That the main features of the scheme of sewerage and drainage sketched out by Messrs. Wilcox and Tracey may be safely carried out with exceptions hereinafter named.

That the estimate furnished will be ample for the work to be executed.

That correct plans and sections ought to be obtained on which to lay down the proposed works.

That existing surface gradients ought to be improved as much as is practicable to remove surface water of heavy rains.

That as much of the sewage should be removed by gravity as is practicable.

That the invert of the low level sewers may safely be laid at the line of ordinary low water, and that tidal outlets should be provided which may act independently of pumping.

That sewage pumps may be arranged to lift against the water in the harbour at its level, at all times and no higher than is necessary to overcome friction.

That duplicate Engines of 50 horse nominal power will be sufficient for this work.

That sewage tanks will not be necessary, but that the reclaimed land may be so arranged as to allow of flood water, during heavy rains, finding an outlet during high water.

That arrangements ought to be made in the works to allow of liquid sewage application to land subsquently if ever it is found practicable and desirable so to apply it.

That the harbour appears, by the evidence furnished, to offer the best outlet for the sewerage of Bombay.

That the main sewers and house drains should have full means of ventilation so arranged as that all sewage gases shall pass through charcoal.

That great care will be necessary during the progress of the works to disinfect, by quick lime, any foul subsoil as it is disturbed.

That during the hot season, if the sewage is a nuisance, a solution of quick lime, as detailed by the Sewage Commission in their reports, may be cheaply applied to the sewage in the sewers, so as to delay decomposition in the sewers, and at the time of its discharge in to the sea.

That the low level sewer may be used as a tank during high water of each tide without causing any injury.

That the larger sewers ought to be of brickwork, set in the best hydraulic mortar. That earthenware pipes from 15 inches diameter to 9 inches diameter may be safely used to street sewers, in short lengths, on the higher grounds, and from 9 inches to 4 inches diameter for house and other drains.

That rain storm waters should be provided for as much as possible at the surface, and that street gullies in connexion with the sewers should be small and numerous, rather than large and open.

That the pumping engine chimney should be so constructed as to act as a ventilating shaft for the sewage wells and low level sewers.

Recommendations.—That Messrs. H. G. Wilcox and W. Tracey be authorized to employ Surveyors and Draughtsmen, and to prepare plans, sections, and estimates in detail of main sewer and sewage works for Bombay.

That such plans and estimates, when approved, be at once carried out.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Robert Rawlinson, C. E.

APPENDIX.

In constructing main sewers each district dealt with must have street-gullies, side-entrances, man-holes, lamp-holes, ventilating-shafts and flushing-chambers proportioned to the specialties of the place. It may however be useful to record the proportionate numbers and distances apart of such apparatus in towns in England. The City of Carlisle, the Borough of North Shields, and the District of West Ham have been taken as offering fair examples.

Street-Gullies.

Carlisle. about 1 to each 65 lineal yards of main sewer.
North Shields. „ 1 „ 32 „ „
West Ham.... „ 1 „ 72 „ „

Man-holes.

Carlisle ...about 1 to each 180 lineal yards of main sewer.
North Shields. „ 1 „ 150 „ „
West Ham... „ 1 „ 110 „ „

Lamp-Holes.

Carlisle ...about 1 to each 240 lineal yards of main sewer.
North Shields. „ 1 „ 120 „ „
West Ham... „ 1 „ 260 „ „

Ventilating Shafts.

West Ham..... { 232 with man-holes. 15 with lamp-holes. 247 in the whole, or about 1 to each 210 lineal yards of main sewer.

These ventilators have charcoal disinfectors.

The mode of ventilation in use at West Ham is peculiarly applicable to a tropical climate.

On the main sewers of Bombay there ought to be at least—

Streets gullies, one to each ..... 50 lineal yards of main sewer.
Side entrances as may be found necessary—say. 50 in the whole.
Man-holes and ventilation arrangements, one to each ..... 100 lineal yards.
Lamp-holes, one to each ..... 200 „ „

It is not intended to be understood that streets-gullies, side-entrances, man-holes, and lamp-holes, are to be placed at regular and even intervals of so many yards. The necessities of each street will, in some measure, govern distances. These figures only indicate about the proportions of each apparatus to the whole length of main sewer

Side entrances are best adapted for application to main sewers in streets of great traffic, because the entrance is opened on the footway out of the stream of that traffic.

Man-holes open directly over the sewer, and must therefore be on the line of the sewer in the street. Lamp-holes open as man-holes over the sewers and on the line of sewers.

In commencing a system of sewers the lines and levels must be accurately set out on the ground.

The centre line of sewer is set out, and at intervals some three or four chains apart stout posts are put in on each side the centre line, to which cross rails are securely fixed at certain heights above the sewer invert. On these cross rails the true centre line of sewer is painted in black and white paint, and the depth to the finished invert of the sewer is measured from the cross rail. As the sewers are to be true in line and in gradient, ordinary boning rods enable a foreman to make true work.

Man-holes, lamp-holes, side-junctions, and side-entrances are set out and completed as the work proceeds. The contractor should be required to have all materials required for their construction ready before breaking ground, that there may not be unnecessary delay and prolonged inconvenience to the public during the progress of the works.

Side junction-blocks for house connexions should be ready before hand, and should be inserted as the work proceeds. An accurate register of the dimensions and positions of such side-junctions should be preserved for after use. At West Ham some 9,000 side-junctions are put in the main sewers, or one to each 5½ lineal yards.

The following rules may be found useful :—

Towns should be sewered to the full depth of the foundations of the houses at least.

Sewers should be set out in right lines

most notorious personage in Alexandria and Cairo. The first question almost among Europeans, on meeting, was, "Any news about——? I wonder what he will do next?" M. Sabbatier, the late Consul-general of France, was famous for his whist parties, where play was long and deep. The most constant visitors and largest winners the Pasha's favourite—no very enviable title—and Mr. Kalergi, a Greek and a *grec*, according to report, and who would find it difficult to obtain permission from the police to reside in any European capital of the Continent—even at Athens or Baden-Baden. He also was a favourite of the Pasha, but in a minor degree, for his skill consisted in making coffee.

Besides selling the pasha looking-glasses at £260 a-piece, the favourite, *en chef*, was engaged in transactions equally singular and profitable to himself. He obtained the contract to supply some cavalry regiments with silver buttons and ornaments, having pretended that the tenders of others parties were too low to permit of the goods being made of pure silver. Accordingly he ordered the article from Paris; they were delivered in due course, and the Egyptian troops, thus bedecked, paraded before the viceroy, who was delighted with their gay appearance, and made an order for the immediate payment of the contractor's bill.

Scarcely was the money pocketed, when it was discovered that the buttons were not silvered, and that by the cheap and unendurable electrotype process. The deception, or fraud—to call a spade a spade—provoked the displeasure of the viceroy. The favourite was forbidden the palace, an strict orders given not to let him enter it. Knowing that it was hopeless to attempt to break *consigne*—at his wit's end to obtain admission to the viceroy's presence, believing that if he did he could regain his favour, the individual in question one evening escaladed the palace window and rushed into the dining-room, where Said was reposing in that beatified state which accompanies the facile digestion of a copious and succulent repast. With a short obeisance the ex-favourite, wearing a cook's cap—for by his *cuisine*, he won his way to the Pasha's heart—and dressed scantily as a Nile boat-man, without giving time for reprimand and an order for his expulsion, commenced dancing the Carmagnole, accompanied by a song said to be very licentious. Said roared with laughter, clapped his hands, rolled and larded the divan with his fat sides, called the buffoon a term of infamy not to be written, but which was hailed as the signal of pardon and restoration to favour. To the same individual the viceroy presented a summer-palace on the banks of Mahmudieh canal; but a short time after, desiring to repossess it, he was compelled to purchase it back for three millions of francs. The last transaction we heard of was the purchase of one of the Egyptian fleet for a mere song, which was being broken up as we steamed out of Alexandria harbour, the copper bolts of the top sides having already been sold for more than the purchase money, leaving those of the lower part, sheathing and timbers, for profit. The reader must take these stories for what they are worth. We cannot of course vouch for their accuracy, but we can confidently assert that they are current and credited in all classes of society and therefore serve to show the opinions of Europeans in Egypt, as to the nature and character of French influence over the rulers of the country.

It is difficult to criticise Mr. Hoskins' work, or rather the reprint of his note-book and extracts from well-known Guides and Handbooks, for it was compiled in sickness, after a great bereavement, and for the charitable purpose of enlightening invalids who may repair to the banks of the Nile in search of health. Still we cannot say that it contains any new information, or that it is anything more than a meagre, dry record of uninteresting facts. Nor is the want of originality compensated by elegancies of style. On the contrary, it is tedious, heavy reading, disfigured by inaccuracies. For instance, we are told that Cape Colonna is the classic scene of Thompson's shipwreck—too bad to rob one poet (Falconer) of his claim to immortality, and to mis-spell the name of another. He calls Moses "the pilot" of the Israelites in their Exodus; but we are taught that it was the Lord Himself that led His people out of Egypt; and it sounds strange to hear a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society talk of metallic instead of metalliferous stones. Lastly, the volume is disfigured by an affectation of orthographical or philological accuracy which the author's knowledge of Arabic and other languages does not permit him to keep up. He spells Jettatore with an "i"; writes Sheikh, *Shealch*; Mameluke, *Mamlook*; tarbush, *tarboosh*; Mahmud, *Mahmood*, &c. When Captain Washington, the late hydrographer to the Admiralty, was in Syria, he, after careful consideration, gave instructions to Captain Mansell, and the officers of the surveying vessels, that the vowelsound which Mr. Hoskins represents by double" o" should be indicated by "u," the accent serving to distinguish the Italian pronunciation of the letter. Had the author consulted Porter's "Handbook for Syria," he would have saved himself much trouble, the reader much confusion, and avoided, to all outward appearance, the incongruity of being facetiously correct in Mamlooks, wily walking of Bedouin and Bedouins, instead of Bedawy and Badawin.

In seven short paragraphs Mr. Hoskins judges and dismisses the Suez Canal scheme—a subject of vital importace to Egypt, which threatens to be a bone of contention between England and France, and which is on the eve of debate between the Ministers of France and the Porte (M. Drouyn de Lhuys and Nubar Pasha)—the last of whom has been sent to Paris on a special mission to settle the question). Mr. Hoskins mentions with an air of mystery which is ridiculous, and of *chachotterie* quite superfluous, that "an eminent engineer" who visited the works in the spring had informed him they might be finished in three years; and the jetties in the Mediterranean—probably four miles long—and in the Red Sea achieved. But it would cost annually £220,000 to keep them in repair, and to dredge out the immense quantities of sand thrown up by the Mediterranean, while they would probably afford but inefficient protection from the very severe gales which are extremely frequent on that coast. Mr. Hoskins also reports that he was told that not a merchant or person of any wealth in Egypt had shares in M. de Lesseps' queerly entitled (in the published English translation of his last report) "*Universal Isthmus* of Suez Canal Company;" and that most of the money spent beyond the Pasha's contributions was found by the French government. If this be so—we confess it appears incredible, though after the strange development of Raoul Boulbon's buccaneering expedition to the Sonora into armed intervention in Mexico, and the erection of an empire by French bayonets on the ruins of the republic, we ought not to be incredulous of anything that is reported of the tenebrous political manœuvres of France—then the Canal Scheme leaves the domain of commercial and becomes a *fait politique* of the utmost importance to the security of our communications with our Indian empire,—a political act on the part of a professing ally conceived and executed in a spirit of hostility to ourselves for M. de Lesseps declared in an appeal to the national ill-will of French Anglophobists, that is scheme had a patriotic and national claim on their support, because it was destined *à percer le défaut dans le cuirasse d' Angleterre*. If this be the real purport of the project, though now no longer ostentatiously paraded before the world, from the base and ignoble motive of obtaining money for shares from the pockets of English gulls to construct the engine of their national ruin, then it behoves us to watch with the utmost vigilance and suspicion the intrigues of which M. Ferdinand de Lesseps is the worthy instrument. As for the ex-Consul at Barcelona—who in his waking dreams saw the Suez Canal the best boarding on the town, with a view to destroy the growth of cotton manufactures in Spain—who, after February, 1848, on appearing in the Madrid saloons with a red cravat, boasted, though he had been the obsequious courtier (*platvalet*, M. de Montalembert would call him) of Louis Philippe, that he could then venture to avow his *vrais sentiment de republicain rouge democratique et social*—what he may say and do is of little moment. But as the head of a project which received the imperious diplomatic and financial support of the cabinet of the Tuileries, his sayings and doings assume an importance that never could belong to anything he performed *sua sponte*. M. de Lesseps, as one of his friends said, is a *brandon politique*; in fact, he belongs to a family of political firebrands, for his brother Charles is the salaried scribe, at 10,000 francs a year, of the French Protectionists—"La Societe pour la Defense du Travail National," and voids his venom by inventing slanders against England and Englishmen in a bi-weekly journal of insignificant size and circulation, and of still more insignificant literary merit.

Mr. Hoskins reports the popular opinion in Alexandria and Cairo is that, "If the canal is completed and this territory (two strips on either side of the banks) left in the hands of the French, and a war broke out, our (the English) fleet in the Mediterranean might not be able to prevent an expedition of iron-clad steamers from Toulon suddenly seizing Egypt, and even proceeding to India;" where, we venture to assert, 70,000 British soldiers, with their disciplined, valorous, native fellow-subjects—Sikhs and Hindoos—will be happy to receive and take care of them, free of all charge to their own Government.

The eminent engineer mentioned by Mr. Hoskins is Mr. Hawkhaw, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers and architect of Charing-cross new bridge. When Said Pasha was in England to visit the Exhibition, he requested Mr. Hawkshaw to visit the canal works, and report his opinion on them to the Egyptian Government, which he did under date 3rd of February and has just published it. Mr. Hawkshaw's opinion is diametrically opposed to that of the late Mr. Robert Stephenson. Linant Bey, a French engineer in the Egyptian service proposed, many years back, to M. Paulin Talabot, the most eminent engineer in France, who has never stooped to curry favour with the present Government, nor yet condescended to be mixed up in the speculative *tripotage* wherein the Pereires, the De Mornys, and others of that class, have made what are termed *des fortunes infamantes*. M. Talabot, one of the most illustrious names and purest reputations in France, proposed in January, 1846, to Mr. Robert Stephenson to join him in investigating the practicability of piercing the Isthmus for a ship canal. M. Bourdaloue, chief of the surveying staff, reported that, contrary to the general belief, there was no difference between the levels of the Red and Mediterranean Seas and consequently that "a canal capable of being scoured by the waters either of the Red Sea or Mediterranean was impracticable, especially as both of those seas may be said to be nearly tideless." Upon the data obtained M. Talabot made a report," which," according to Mr. Robert Stephenson and all competent men, "whether considered in an historical, scientific, or engineering point of view, is at once the most comprehensive and logical document that has ever appeared on the subject." This French authority, so eminent and so entirely, concluded that, in consequence of the absence of scour, from the non-existence of a difference between the levels of the seas, and of the effect of the current sweeping the detritus brought down by the Nile along the shores of the coast, the maintenance of a channel and of an entrance in the Bay of Pelusium was a *difficulté insurmontable*. Further, that even supposing an entrance established to a canal in the bay, the north winds prevalent during nine months of the year would prevent ships from entering or leaving with safety unless a harbour of refuge were constructed to save them from the danger of being blown on a lee shore. Let it not be forgotten that those who accuse Englishmen of opposing the project from selfish motives know full well that the first to denounce the scheme as impracticable were the foremost engineers of France. Mr. Hawkshaw goes quite the other way. He sees everything *couleur de Rose*, and writes as though he held a brief for the getters-up of the scheme. He declares there are no works on the canal presenting on their face any unusual difficulty of execution, and no contingencies likely to arise that would present difficulties insurmountable by engineers of skill. He is also of opinion that no obstacles will be met with that would prevent the work, when completed, being maintained with ease and efficiency without extraordinary expenditure. Backed by an opinion so favourable, M. de Lesseps passed the usual bound of his unlicensed speech in a report to the meeting of shareholders in July, in Paris. He made the most ridiculous assertions, only explicable by his ignorance, the most reckless statement, and the vilest calumnies, for which he might, as they are entirely of his own invention obtain a *brevet sans guarantie du Government*. Mr. Hawkshaw, he told the credulous shareholders that listened to him, was the successor to Mr. Stephenson—in order to make it appear that Mr. Stephenson was contradicted by Mr. Stephenson's successor—and "designated by the English as the scientific successor of Mr. Stephenson." With all due respect to Mr. Hawkshaw—who we are sure must heartily disapprove of the use that is sought to be made of his name by a shuffling trick scarcely worthy of the wretchedest *paillasse* that ever imposed upon the simple ignorance of yokels at a country fair—he is not the scientific successor of Robert Stephenson. He by chance of vote sits in the presidential chair of the Institute, in which he was preceded by George Parker Bidder, who followed Robert Stephenson; but if that gives him a claim to be considered as the scientific successor of the first engineer in the world—a man of whose high reputation all who knew him are jealous—then the gentleman, whoever he may be, that next happens to sit in that chair may call himself successor to the reputation of Mr. George Bidder.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of
McCOMBI WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co's BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay, 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known HOUSE of ACTON & WORTHINGTON of DUBLIN:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE, do.	do.	„	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„	8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„	25
St. GEORGE, do.	do.	„	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„	18
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„	20
Do. do. do.	do.	„	18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE. (Bombay bottled)	do.	„	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„	25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs F. Giesler & Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.			
Moselle, do.	do.	1	„
Sherry, do.	do.	3	„
Claret, do.	do.	2	„
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes		½	„

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.			
Sherry, do.	do.	3	„
Brandy, do.	do.	1	„
Old Tom, do.	do.	1	„
Whiskey, do.	do.	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERRIES—

Black Seal	A montillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red	Pale Dry	„	„	30
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	„	„	24
White do.				
Brown do.		„	„	22
Yellow do.				
MADEIRA, very old		„	„	42

PORT—

Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„	Rs.	30
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal	Quarts	„	„	24
Do.	Pints	„	„	13

CLARET—

Chateux Margeaux		„	„	34
Do. Leoville		„	„	28
St. Julien		„	„	22
Medoc		„	„	16
Do.	Pints	„	„	9
CHAMPAGNE—				
Superior quality, Grisler's		„	„	45
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do.	Cunlifis	„	„	45
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. St. Marceaux & Co.'s		„	„	41
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„	24
Do. A. De Paul's	Quarts	„	„	40
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„	24
HOCK—				
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard / Moselle { and Jordan		„	„	39
HOCK	Pints	„	„	20
MALAGA—				
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.				
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	Quarts	„	„	21
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„	12
CURACOA		„	„	42
MARASCHINO		„	„	40
CHERRY BRANDY	Pints	„	„	18
SPIRITS—				
Brandy, Rs. 18, 24, 30				
RUM	Fine old Jamaica	„	„	20
GIN—OLD TOM	S. Booth & Co.	„	„	24
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	„	„	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles		„	„	24
KINAHAN'S L L. WHISKEY		„	„	21
ORANGE BITTERS	in Stopped Bottles Quarts	„	„	18
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„	10
CHERRY ORDIAL Do.	Pints	„	„	14
GINGER BRANDY Do.	Pints	„	„	11
Do. Cordial Do.	Quarts	„	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country Bottled.
BASS'S BEER BY CAMERON AND SAUNDERS
QUARTS AND PINTS.
TENNENT'S BEER IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
AITKINS FALKER'S BEER IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints.
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints,
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—MESSRS ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. have instructions to submit for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the 20th November, proximo, at the Godowns of Messrs. Leggatt and Co., in Rampart Row the undermentioned Stock of Wines and Spirits, belonging to Messrs. Gledstanes Coningham and Co., London.
The Wines have been lately imported, and are in perfect order and good condition.
The Sale will afford a favorable opportunity to Regimental Messes and Clubs desirous of replenishing their Stock.

List of Wines and Spirits to be sold:—

No. 3.—Sherry, white seal.
„ 1.—Port, black seal.
„ 2.—Brandy, superior.
Champagne
Moselle, Sparkling, and Still.
No. 2.—Claret, yellow seal.
„ 3.—Claret, blue.
Sauterne.
Tent Wine.
Geneva.
Old Tom.
Gin.
Bombay, 31st October 1863.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co.	at Rs. 36	per doz.	quarts	
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	„ 32	do.	do.	
Sillery Mousseux superior do.	„ 32	do.	do.	
Do. do. Adolphe Collin	„ 32	do.	do.	
Do. do. do.	„ 17	do.	pints.	
Bouzy Mousseux do.	„ 34	do.	quarts.	
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints	
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	„ 30	do.	quarts.	
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.	
Cliquet	„ 36	do.	quarts	

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg	at Rs. 40	per doz.	quarts	
Sparkling Mosselle 1st quality	„ 35	do.	do.	
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.	
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	„ 35	do.	quarts	
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.	
Hockheimer 137	„ 25	do.	quarts	

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Montbenil Franc fils aîné	at Rs. 35	do.	do.	
Do. 1858 Do.	„ 30	do.	do.	
Chateau Margaux 1856. Do.	„ 35	do.	do.	
Do. 1858. Do.	„ 30	do.	do.	
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Meller & Co.	„ 16	do.	do.	
Ch teau Milon Hermouant	„ 16	do.	do.	
Do. Leoville Do.	„ 22	do.	do.	
Do. Lafitte Do.	„ 35	do.	do.	

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Business Announcements.

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEADOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

MESSRS. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co., MILLINERS.
(Next door to Messrs. Henderson & Co., Photographers.)

BEG RESPECFULLY to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen at the Presidency and outstations, that they have just received per Overland Mail the following new stock of goods, all of which are of the best quality, and latest fashion, and would beg to solicit the favor of an early inspection, viz:—

FOR LADIES.—Spanish Lace shawls, Black and White Lace falls, White, Black, and Colored Boots, and Shoes, Blue, Rose, and Scarlet Crape, Blue, Drab, and Pink Lama, Plain and Half Mourning Cap Fronts, White and colored Fonnet, Ribbons, with Cord Edge, Black Silk Velvet Ribbons from 1 to 4 inches wide, Black and White Dress Laces, Fancy Gilt, and Black Jet Buttons. —Artificial flowers, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—Patent Calf and Morocco Grecian Slippers, Kid Top Boots with Wrinkled Fronts, and Patent Calf Golosbed Canvass Slippers with Woolls to Work, &c.

FOR CHILDREN.—Boots and Shoes of all sizes.

Electro Galvanic Machine, and air tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c. &c.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Canvas Shoes and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, foot-tub and Hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Up-country stations accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron		Rs.	28
Do. Do.	best	„	33
Do. Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	„	36
Do. Do.	Cane Sides	„	40
Do. Do.	with Hood, best	„	60
Double Perambulators, with Apron		„	32
Do. Do.	Do.	„	35
Do. Do.	best	„	38
Do. Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	„	40
Do. Do.	With Hood, best	„	65
Do. Do.	best Imitation Cane Sides.	„	54

CLOCKS.

American 1-day Clocks		Rs.	8
Do. 8 „	Do.	„	15
Do. 1 „	Tudor Clocks with Alarm	„	20
Do. 8 Do.	do.	„	20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.
Hook Hazel Sticks, Plain Oak, White Thorn Sticks with Boxwood Hook, MalaccaSticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Ball-, Painted Balls, &c. &c.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls		Rs.	5
Do. Double do.		„	12
Do. Scott's do.		„	3
Do. do. do.		„	1
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats		„	11
Do. Malacca, do. do.		„	8
Do. Men's Mate No. 1	do.	„	5
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.			
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled		„	6
Do. Boys' do.	various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.
TILL OR DRAWERS size 2½ and 2¾ in., each.....Rs. 10
CUPBOARD.

STRAIGHT; *To screw on Flat.*	(*To let in Flush.*)	3,3¼ & 4, ins. ea...	10
BOX OR CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3¼ in., each		Rs. 11	12
PAD LOCKS, 2½, 2¾, 3 and 3½ in., each		„ 14	17
SAFE with Patent Locks		Rs. 175	0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.
Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.
CASH BOXES.

Toilet	— 6	long, 3½	wide, 2½	deep	each	Rs.	18
No. 00	— 7¾	„	4	„	„	„	20
No. 1	— 9	„	5½	„	„	„	21
No. 2	—9 ½	„	6	„	„	„	23
No. 3	—11¼	„	6	„	„	„	25
No. 4	—12	„	7	„	„	„	28
No. 5	—13	„	8	„	„	„	32

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1	—14½	ong, 9	wide, 5½	deep	each	Rs.	25
No. 2	—15½	„ 9½	„ 6	„	„	„	30
No. 3	—17½	„ 10½	„ 7½	„	„	„	33
No. 4	—19	„ 12½	„ 7½	„	„	„	39

DEED BOXES.

No. 1	—13½	long, 9½	wide, 8½	deep	each	Rs.	23
No. 2	—16½	„ 11	„ 9	„	„	„	30
No. 6	—23½	„ 16½	„ 16½	„	„	„	45

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 3	—16½	long, 12½	wide, 6	deep	each	Rs.	32

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.
The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kind
BEST ALUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, nd the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES and of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.
Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

LONDON HOUSE.
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.
T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Gold Lockets, Chains, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Signet Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Gutter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Gruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years		Rs.	225
Do. Do.	second class	„	200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years		„	90
Do. Do.	second class	„	75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London		„	185
Do. Do.	second class	„	175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones		„	80
Do. Do.	second class	„	65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted		„	85
Do. Do.	second class	„	75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit		„	40
Do. Do.	second class	„	35
Best made Gold Levers, by Petee		„	60
Do. Do.	second class	„	55
Best made Silver Watches, by Peteck		„	35
Do. Do.	second class	„	30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from		Rs. 15 to	30

Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt Waist Buckles.
Large assortment of Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from Rs. 30 to „ 60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter „ 25
Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.
Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weight, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.
Ladies' Companions in mother-o'-pearl from Rs. 10 to 25.
Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.
American Flycatchers.
Clocks of every descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits		Rs.	30
Royal Arch do.		„	30
Master Masons' Apron		„	15
Do. „ Sash		„	15
Rose Croix Jewels		„	10
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case		„	20
Kt. T. Patice Cross		„	10
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels		„	30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel		„	15
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case		„	14

Ribbon from 1¼ to 2¾ inches, Skins, Rosettes, Tassels, &c.
Terms—Cash.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

COMPETITION.

Mr. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inform the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with his Brothers in London to make Watches for the Bombay market (only), which enables him to sell their first-class Silver Watches, (Priced Rs. 90) for Rs. 75. Second-class proportionally reduced, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country and specially made for the climate.

CONDITION OF SALE.

To be exchanged within twelve months if the performance be not good, or to be kept in repair for that time, without charge, saving accidents or dirt.

WANTED A CLERK who can write English well.

Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0 2d.	„
3 Do.	at 2s.	0 3d.	„
2 Do.	at 2s.	0 4d.	„
1 Do.	at 2s.	0 5d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	0 4d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 „
Do.	12	do.	6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 5th November 1863. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0 2d.	per Rupee.		
Do.	at 4	do.	2s.	0 2d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s.	0d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s.	11d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s.	11 2d.	do.
Do. on Demand		do.	1s.	11 4d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realized or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India;